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Scholars say researchers in American studies ignore the history and culture of minority groups: Page A4.

The discovery of articles written by the critic Paul de Man for a pro-Nazi Belgian newspaper has shaken scholars: Page A5.

A former professor who sued Clark University after being denied tenure 13 years ago is still pursuing her sex-bias case: Page A15.

Income Contingent Loans, which were unveiled by the Education Department last year, are confusing students and administrators: Page A19.

A student who aspires to be a spokesman for the deaf teaches a course called "Understanding Deafness": Page A27.

The Bayou Classic is a rarity among black-college football programs—it's a successful sports fund-raising promotion: Page A29.

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WORRIED BY COSTS, SHAKY ECONOMY

More Young Black Men Choosing Not to Go to College

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY SAM KITTNER

George Mason U.'s Charles Smith: "Black men often don't see college as a direct road to income."

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON
SILVER SPRING, MD.

After William Wells graduates from Montgomery Blair High School here this spring, he will follow in his father's footsteps and join the Army.

"You don't have to go to college to be successful," he says. "If you have ambition, you can do anything."

"College is no guarantee of success," he adds. "A lot of blacks graduated from college and they are standing in the unemployment lines just like everybody else."

More and more young black males across the country are making career decisions similar to those made by William and many other students who attend this ethnically diverse high school in the suburbs of Washington, educators say. Instead of going to college, they are choosing to enlist in the military, attend vocational and technical schools, or take jobs.

Many are being scared away by the rising cost of higher education and an uncertain economic climate.

Now, college and university officials fear that the black male will become an increasingly rare sight on their campuses. Educators are not only worried about getting black men to the campuses; they are worried about keeping them there.

Those educators warn that recent

Continued on Page A26

Anxiety over Aid Cuts Spurs Drives for Gifts at Cambridge, Oxford

By DAVID WALKER
OXFORD, ENGLAND

Anxiety over declining financial support from the government has prompted two of Britain's premier academic institutions—the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford—to plan their first campaigns to attract private contributions in about 70 years.

At Oxford, where basic grants and research funds from the government account for about three-fourths of the university's annual revenue of some $175-million, the concerns have been coupled with a warning from its top official that the government is preparing to interfere in academic decision making.

"My fear," said Oxford's vice-chancel-

Continued on Page A33

Top 10 Universities In Federal Funds
(IN MILLIONS)

Johns Hopkins U.	$465.4
Mass. Inst. of Technology	212.3
Stanford U.	201.4
U. of Washington	178.2
Howard U.	169.0
Cornell U.	160.1
Columbia U.	157.7
U. of Cal. at Los Angeles	149.3
U. of Cal. at San Diego	147.3
U. of Wis. at Madison	143.6

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Rankings of 100 institutions appear on Page A22.

Hispanics Sue Texas, Allege College Bias; More Lawsuits Seen

By SCOTT JASCHIK

A coalition of Hispanic associations sued the State of Texas last week, contending that the state has discriminated against Mexican-American students by failing to help them obtain education at public four-year colleges and universities.

The lawsuit, which is also directed against Texas's public four-year colleges and universities, is thought to be the first statewide desegregation action to be pursued solely by Hispanic groups. It could signal a new round of college desegregation lawsuits in other states.

The coalition's lawsuit, filed in a state district court in Brownsville, charges that Texas has not done enough to help students gain admission to and graduate from

Continued on Page A23

The Summit Puts American Sovietologists—and their Universities—in the Spotlight

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY
WASHINGTON

It's summit time, and Sovietologists in academe have become the darlings of news organizations everywhere.

They've been booked on *Good Morning, America* and just about every other television program monitoring the U.S.-Soviet summit, and a few are even serving as paid commentators.

They've been quoted in the New York *Times*, the Washington *Post*, and a long string of other publications. They've played host to journalists visiting their campuses to film Russian classes or prepare offbeat features about Russian choirs and "Sovietized" software for computers.

Up and down the East Coast, news organizations have been clamoring for academics to flesh out their summit coverage, while strategically located colleges and universities in the Washington area have been clamoring to let the world know about their experts.

The vigorous efforts appear to have paid off for just about everybody—the media, the universities, and the faculty specialists involved.

"There's a considerable amount of expertise among the faculty, and this is a way to raise the visibility of the university," says Anne Klass, a spokeswoman for Georgetown University.

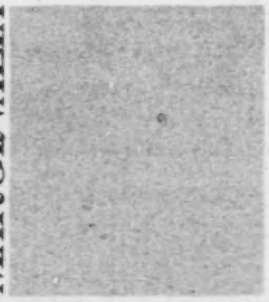
Says David Shapiro, a reporter for the *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour* who specializes in Soviet affairs: "The summit gives us a chance to put more academics on. They say things that aren't always thought of."

Like his counterparts at other national television organizations, Mr. Shapiro received a flood of university press releases in the weeks leading up to the summit. "Almost every day, another university was sending something," he says.

Indeed, several institutions, including Georgetown, the American University, George Washington University, and the University of Virginia, sent out special summit news lists to several hundred

Continued on Page A17

MARGINALIA



We've received the following communication from George E. Nomikos of Saint Paul's College:

"I find your 'Marginalia' section entertaining and witty. However, I would like to point out your report on 'Burnout and Stress Management' (October 21).

"You refer derogatively to a statement carried in the program of the National Academic Advising Association conference to the effect that '. . . academic advisors have the potential to develop adaptive skills that can facilitate self-enhancing levels of stress.' I take strong objection to your conclusion that '[i]t's a potential they won't want to realize.'

"It is a very well known and generally accepted principle in the Behavioral Sciences that stress per se is not undesirable. Stress is a given in most occupations in today's complex society, and the emphasis is rightly put on stress management that does not necessarily involve stress reduction or elimination. Stress management implies that it is appropriate to enhance the level of constructive stress, and simultaneously reduce the destructive stress. Accordingly, the program listing in the National Academic Advising Association conference does not deserve to be ridiculed in your otherwise usually accurate 'Marginalia.' "

When we learned of our stupidity, we hit the ceiling, of course.

■

And here's a note from Douglass B. Forsyth:

"DEAR MARGINALIA: The want ad in today's edition of *The Chronicle* seeking applications or nominations for the position of president of Brown University states: 'Women and other members of minority groups are encouraged to apply.'

"When's the next census?"

■

And William T. Weir has sent us the "Note Book" column from the November 11 issue of this very newspaper, with the following statement circled:

"With the Class of '92 now firmly ensconced on the campuses, it appears the jump in applications last year was no fluke."

Mr. Weir writes:

"GENTLE PEOPLE: The class of '92 is ensconced firmly on their secondary school campuses, or if not, then the quality at the collegiate level is not up, since the students are on the 5-year plan."

■

From the University of Connecticut's *UConn Advance:*

DUEL MAJOR GETS NOD
AS NEW UCONN TRUSTEE

"David Ushery, a political science and journalism major, is UConn's newest student trustee. . . ."

En garde! —C.G.

In Brief

Harvard Professor Arrested on Drug Charge

A Harvard University professor who earlier this year had been considered for the position of U.S. Under Secretary of Education was arrested last week in Boston and charged with possession of marijuana and cocaine.

Glenn C. Loury, a political economist who teaches at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, was arrested after the police found packages of what they said appeared to be marijuana and cocaine in the car he was driving. Mr. Loury was arrested after a brief chase, during which he was observed putting something under the car's front seat, the police said. The incident began when the police responded to a call for help from two women standing next to Mr. Loury's parked car. Mr. Loury pleaded not guilty at his arraignment in Boston Municipal Court.

Mr. Loury withdrew his name from consideration for the Education Department position in June after he was charged with assaulting a woman with whom he had leased an apartment in Boston. The woman decided not to press charges.

Mr. Loury is a prominent black conservative who has opposed affirmative-action policies and minority-hiring quotas.

15 Injured, 5 Arrested in Nebraska Snow Brawl

A snowball fight between dormitory residents and members of fraternities at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln last week turned into a violent clash that left 15 injured. Five people were arrested in the incident, which involved 300 students.

Nebraska students traditionally celebrate the first snowfall of the year with a snowball fight, but the event had never before led to violence, according to a university spokesman.

Last week, however, ice crystals, rocks, and a brick were thrown, and windows and fences broken—accounting for up to $10,000 in damages.

James H. Griesen, vice-chancellor for student affairs, sent a letter to 4,000 dormitory residents and fraternity members notifying them that the university will take disciplinary action against those involved in the fracas, and urging them to refrain from any similar activities.

Court Orders Damages for Injured Cheerleader

The Washington State Supreme Court has upheld a jury's decision ordering Washington State University to pay a former cheerleader $354,000 for injuries suffered during a practice session in 1978.

Kathleen Kirk, the cheerleader, shattered bones in her left elbow when she fell backwards off the shoulders of a male cheerleader. The injury left her unable to fully extend her arm. She claimed that the university had provided inadequate coaching and supervision of the cheerleading squad.

Chief Justice James M. Dolliver, who wrote the majority opinion in the 7-to-2 ruling, said the amount of damages awarded was not excessive. He noted that Ms. Kirk had become depressed and suicidal after the injury and spent a month in a psychiatric hospital.

The university had argued that the damages were excessive and that Ms. Kirk had assumed the risk of injuries when she decided to become a cheerleader. It also had argued that a lower court erred in not allowing the admission of evidence indicating that Ms. Kirk may have been depressed before the accident because of previous medical problems.

Wis. Faculty Panel Seeks Possible Ban on ROTC

A faculty committee at the University of Wisconsin at Madison has recommended that the campus Reserve Officer Training Corps program be discontinued if military regulations barring gay students from the program are not eliminated.

The eight members of the ad hoc committee, who were appointed last year to examine the policy, voted 7 to 1 last month to recommend to the faculty senate that university regents renegotiate contracts with the federal government so as to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Seven members also recommended that the regents pursue the rule change using "legal avenues" if the contracts could not be renegotiated, a university spokeswoman said.

Five of the committee members

Employers to Hire More Graduates This Year

EAST LANSING, MICH.

Employers plan to hire more college graduates this academic year than they did last year, and are optimistic in spite of fears that October's stock market crash will lead to a recession, according to an annual recruiting survey.

The survey, conducted by Michigan State University, found that employers plan to hire 3.8 per cent more college graduates this year.

The data included responses from 1,019 employers in business, industry, government, and education, and were compiled before and after the stock market plunge on October 19.

"Apparently the economy is more solid than reflected by 'Black Monday' and it did not shake the confidence of the employers as much as many people believed," said John Shingleton, director emeritus of placement services at Michigan State.

Survey information compiled before October 19 indicated that employers planned to hire 5.5 per cent more graduates this year, suggesting that the job outlook was worsened somewhat by the 508-point plunge in the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

And L. Patrick Scheetz, assistant director of placement at Michigan State, said it is "possible that all the effects have not yet been felt."

Among the report's other findings:

- Large corporations are hiring 2 to 5 per cent more people than they did last year, while small corporations and businesses expect to hire 10 per cent to 17 per cent more.
- Starting salaries are expected to rise 3.2 per cent, to an average of $22,609 a year. The top starting salaries are for those who majored in chemical engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and computer science.
- The undergraduate majors that enjoyed the greatest increases in demand are hotel, restaurant, and institutional management; marketing and sales; geology; and accounting. The majors that were less in demand include metallurgy and materials science, civil engineering, and mathematics.
- Twenty-seven per cent of the employers surveyed said that new graduates who they hire are tested for drug use. Two per cent of employers said they test new employees for AIDS.

—MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

DIVESTMENT WATCH

Hamline Sells All Its South Africa Stock; Other Actions

Hamline University has finished selling stock in companies that do business in South Africa, its trustees have been told. The trustees ordered the action in 1985, after six years of limiting the college's South Africa–related investments to companies that abided by the Sullivan principles.

The Sullivan Principles are a code of conduct for U.S. businesses with operations in South Africa. The code was written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1977, but in June he said it had not been effective and called on companies to end their operations in South Africa by March 1988.

"We haven't lost money yet," said the board's treasurer, Orem Robbins. The university's endowment is valued at $20-million.

■

Drew University's trustees have voted to further restrict the institution's investments in companies that do business in South Africa, while continuing a policy of partial divestment.

The policy permits the university to hold stocks of companies that do business in South Africa only if they earn one of the top two ratings for compliance with the Sullivan Principles. The new restriction prohibits adding new South Africa–related investment's to Drew's portfolio.

A university spokesman said that about 11 per cent of Drew's $70-million endowment was invested in stocks of companies that have South African operations.

■

Bowdoin College has completed its divestiture of stock in companies that do business in South Africa.

The college's trustees had voted in May 1986 to support the divestiture plan "if by May 31, 1987, the enfranchising process for blacks in South Africa is not at an acceptable and substantial level." The vote set October 31 as the deadline for completing the divestment.

"This action reflects the concerns of the college at the lack of any substantial progress in recognizing civil rights for blacks in South Africa," said A. LeRoy Greason, Bowdoin's president.

The divestment affected no more than $3-million of the college's $100-million portfolio.

■

University of Washington officials last week announced the institution had met its December 1 deadline for selling all of its stock in companies that do business in South Africa. The university's regents had voted in August 1986 to sell $2.5-million in such stock.

Officials of the university said they were continuing to monitor its investments to insure that companies in which it still holds stock that claim to have withdrawn from South Africa actually have done so. Student-government groups had asked the regents to take steps to guarantee that the institution had no investments in companies that circumvented divestiture.

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Amid Debate over New Loan Program, Many Students Just Want the Money

Continued from Page A19

mind," says Veronica M. Finch, director of financial aid at Hampton University. "I don't know if we have given students enough information."

Shawn Gainor, a sophomore at Hampton who has applied for an I.C.L., says she did not realize the interest rate was higher than on guaranteed loans and that the interest accrued during college. She said she would return to her university's aid office to find out more about the loan.

Secretary Bennett has predicted that the default rate on Income Contingent Loans will be low because borrowers will be able to manage repayments that are based on their earnings.

However, aid administrators are worried that many borrowers will be shocked when they realize how much debt they have accumulated and will refuse to pay the money back.

"An 18-year-old supposedly knows what is going on, but quite a few students here don't even know whether they have a loan, let alone what its terms are," says Kay L. Freeland, assistant director of student aid at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, which is distributing $100,000 in I.C.L.'s.

"I can just hear them two years down the road saying, What loan?" she says.

Colleges' reservations. Several aid administrators say they do not like the fact that students are charged more interest on Income Contingent Loans than on other loans, and many say they are uncomfortable encouraging students to borrow the money. Some say they would not take the loans if they were students now.

"This is a rough type of loan," says one administrator, who asked not to be identified. "If the money goes to students who are going into low-paying jobs, they will be saddled with debt for a long time."

Although many administrators dislike the terms of the loan program, they acknowledge that most of their students need all the financial help they can get.

"Philosophically I oppose it," says Cheryl J. Judson, director of student financial aid at Metropolitan State College. But she says 7,000 Metropolitan State students apply for aid each year and, even with existing federal programs, thousands do not receive enough to pay their bills. Metropolitan State is only 21 years old, and has not yet built up a big enough endowment to provide its own money to students.

10 Colleges in Test

Following are the 10 colleges and universities participating in a federal program to test the idea of Income-Contingent Loans:

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
Brown University
Hampton University
Loyola University of Chicago
Marquette University
Metropolitan State College
University of Missouri at Rolla
Rochester Institute of Technology
Rutgers University
Wheeling Jesuit College

"I realize that our students are goal oriented and many are single parents with other obligations," she says. "To these students, any source of funds is extremely significant."

Some college officials say they wanted to participate in the I.C.L. program not because it was the best one for students, but because it was important that their institutions have a hand in shaping the guidelines for any new federal aid program.

"It is a rare opportunity for a school our size to be involved on the ground floor, where we could have some impact," says E. F. Hall, III, director of admissions and student financial planning at Wheeling Jesuit College which has 1,018 students. "If this is going to be the wave of the future, whether we liked it or not, we thought it best we be dealing with it now."

Delays in regulations. By the time the Education Department issued regulations governing the new program in August, most of the 10 colleges and universities had already finished awarding other federal grant and loan money to students. In some cases, colleges had to hold up applications for other types of loans to allow students to consider the income-contingent loans.

That is what happened at Brown, where freshmen were sent letters last May reminding them to apply for Guaranteed Student Loans for this fall. The subsequent delay in processing guaranteed-loan applications confused many parents and students, says James C. Dorian, director of the university's loan office.

Education Department officials say they formulated rules for the I.C.L. program as quickly as they could. But the demonstration project got off to such a late start that many colleges still have not distributed all of their loan money, even though the first semester is nearly over and aid applications for the 1988-89 academic year will begin arriving in campus aid offices in just two months.

Some campus administrators say they did not have enough time to establish equitable procedures for distributing the loan money to students. Some universities offered the money only to low-income students, while others gave funds to students who were not needy enough to qualify for other federal student aid. Hampton University simply gave the loan money to students who contacted the aid office, regardless of whether they met the federal needs test.

Uncertainty. Congress is weighing substantial changes in the I.C.L. program and it is unclear that lawmakers will continue to allocate money for the loans, causing a great deal of uncertainty on the campuses.

The Senate is considering proposals that would set a lower interest rate and allow colleges to use their matching funds (which they must provide under the law) to pay the interest that accrues while students are in college. Now, colleges must put the matching money into the general fund for I.C.L.'s at their institutions. Two institutions—Brown University and the Rochester Institute of Technology—are using money from other sources to pay the interest while students are in college.

Aid administrators say the changes would make the program less financially burdensome for students, but they are concerned that Congress will not act in time for next year's students—or even if it will act at all. Although key Senators have embraced the changes and a key Education Department official, Deputy Under Secretary Bruce M. Carnes, has endorsed them, the House is not likely to adopt them.

Administrators Leery

In addition, it is unclear whether the I.C.L. project will have enough money to continue. The House has voted to give no money to the pilot project in academic 1988-89, while the Senate has approved $4.5-million.

No one is sure yet what will happen because Congress is now working on a plan to cut the federal budget deficit, which could alter spending on scores of programs.

Campus administrators say the uncertainty has made them leery of encouraging students to take out loans this year. Most colleges told students who secured I.C.L.'s that money would probably be available for the loans next year. Some college officials are worried that they will get a bad reputation among students if the program does not continue.

"How hard do you push for a program if it's only going to be around for a year?" asks Chuck Lamb, associate director of financial aid at Marquette University. "We are only two months away from starting our awards process for next year and we still don't know. Remember, we are having to deal with public relations here."

Courtney Leatherman contributed to this article.

U.S. Funds for College and Universities

The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1986

	Research and development †		Total federal obligations †	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U.	$445,718,000	1	$465,453,000	1
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	188,120,000	2	212,360,000	2
Stanford U.	180,186,000	3	201,452,000	3
U. of Washington	146,718,000	4	178,210,000	4
Howard U.‡	9,497,000	128	169,084,000	5
Cornell U.	112,707,000	9	160,138,000	6
Columbia U., Main Division	127,131,000	6	157,769,000	7
U. of California, Los Angeles	125,483,000	7	149,345,000	8
U. of California, San Diego	133,243,000	5	147,381,000	9
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	120,626,000	8	143,693,000	10
U. of Minnesota	100,898,000	15	138,970,000	11
U. of Michigan	111,232,000	11	135,186,000	12
Harvard U.	110,356,000	12	133,226,000	13
Yale U.	111,687,000	10	129,700,000	14
U. of California, Berkeley	96,834,000	16	126,380,000	15
U. of Pennsylvania	103,487,000	14	124,219,000	16
Pennsylvania State U.	87,041,000	18	123,708,000	17
U. of California, San Francisco	104,453,000	13	119,318,000	18
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	88,986,000	17	104,040,000	19
Ohio State U.	58,078,000	32	96,119,000	20
U. of Colorado	73,630,000	21	92,702,000	21
U. of Southern California	77,533,000	19	92,411,000	22
Washington U.	72,750,000	22	83,777,000	23
U. of Chicago	71,535,000	23	83,262,000	24
New York U.	68,372,000	27	82,870,000	25
Duke U.	70,034,000	26	81,777,000	26
U. of Rochester	71,521,000	24	80,507,000	27
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	70,526,000	25	80,459,000	28
U. of Pittsburgh	59,373,000	30	79,116,000	29
U. of Texas, Austin	74,028,000	20	77,483,000	30
Michigan State U.	48,740,000	39	74,979,000	31
U. of Florida	48,911,000	38	74,267,000	32
Indiana U.	41,879,000	49	70,589,000	33
U. of Utah	55,290,000	33	69,102,000	34
U. of Iowa	52,226,000	35	68,092,000	35
U. of Maryland, College Park	53,906,000	34	67,514,000	36
Purdue U.	46,827,000	41	67,088,000	37
U. of Arizona	51,123,000	36	67,009,000	38
Boston U.	48,518,000	40	66,327,000	39
Northwestern U.	43,609,000	47	65,264,000	40
Carnegie Mellon U.	59,854,000	28	65,186,000	41
Yeshiva U.	58,518,000	31	64,261,000	42
California Institute of Technology	59,707,000	29	63,519,000	43
Georgia Institute of Technology	46,557,000	42	62,961,000	44
Texas A&M U.	35,891,000	57	61,857,000	45
Gallaudet U.‡	2,762,000	196	60,378,000	46
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	45,856,000	43	60,210,000	47
Case Western Reserve U.	49,331,000	37	57,817,000	48
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico, San German	0	—	57,145,000	49
U. of Puerto Rico, Regional Colleges Administration	0	—	56,446,000	50
New Mexico State U.	39,297,000	51	54,855,000	51
U. of California, Davis	43,618,000	46	54,182,000	52
Oregon State U.	$37,097,000	54	$50,152,000	53
Vanderbilt U.	43,990,000	44	50,141,000	54
U. of New Mexico	34,947,000	58	49,599,000	55
U. of Miami	37,618,000	53	49,347,000	56
Princeton U.	42,674,000	48	48,805,000	57
U. of Virginia	39,136,000	52	48,736,000	58
U. of Georgia	32,267,000	62	48,437,000	59
Baylor C. of Medicine	43,801,000	45	48,191,000	60
U. of Kentucky	22,394,000	82	47,943,000	61
Louisiana State U.	30,986,000	63	46,322,000	62
U. of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas	40,330,000	50	46,132,000	63
North Carolina State U.	27,482,000	71	45,791,000	64
Iowa State U.	21,207,000	88	43,472,000	65
U. of Massachusetts, Amherst	26,190,000	75	43,338,000	66
U. of Connecticut	32,604,000	61	43,285,000	67
U. of California, Irvine	33,607,000	60	42,356,000	68
U. of Illinois, Chicago	29,209,000	67	42,064,000	69
U. of Cincinnati	29,770,000	66	41,711,000	70
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	36,102,000	56	39,805,000	71
Brown U.	29,987,000	65	39,719,000	72
Rutgers U.	23,092,000	78	39,688,000	73
U. of Missouri, Columbia	21,997,000	83	39,373,000	74
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	27,758,000	70	38,815,000	75
Colorado State U.	27,303,000	73	38,221,000	76
Puerto Rico Jr. C.	0	—	38,023,000	77
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	36,300,000	55	37,318,000	78
Emory U.	30,981,000	64	36,935,000	79
U. of California, Santa Barbara	28,880,000	69	36,654,000	80
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State U.	23,363,000	77	36,505,000	81
U. of Oregon, Main Campus	13,004,000	111	36,229,000	82
Virginia Commonwealth U.	26,598,000	74	36,164,000	83
Rockefeller U.	33,940,000	59	35,755,000	84
Rochester Inst. of Technology	1,397,000	241	35,653,000	85
U. of Tennessee, Knoxville	15,497,000	98	34,565,000	86
Utah State U.	21,812,000	85	34,498,000	87
U. of Kansas	20,183,000	90	33,618,000	88
Oregon Health Sciences U.	14,064,000	105	33,322,000	89
Temple U.	17,477,000	95	32,235,000	90
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	28,963,000	68	32,198,000	91
Tufts U.	27,475,000	72	31,226,000	92
Oklahoma State U.	14,127,000	104	30,798,000	93
U. of Vermont	21,967,000	84	29,994,000	94
Washington State U.	17,041,000	96	29,772,000	95
U. of Maryland, Baltimore	24,574,000	76	28,961,000	96
Wayne State U.	15,015,000	101	28,395,000	97
State U. of New York, Buffalo	22,668,000	79	28,270,000	98
Florida State U.	21,418,000	87	28,120,000	99
Auburn U.	12,394,000	116	27,377,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	**$5,464,889,000**		**$7,323,191,000**	
Total, all institutions	**$6,538,280,000**		**$11,584,087,000**	

Note: Federal obligations are funds set aside for payment. Institutions do not always receive them during the year in which they were obligated.

† Amounts shown represent total obligations from 15 federal agencies that accounted for about 97 per cent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for virtually all federal obligations to such institutions for scientific and engineering research and development. The figures exclude research and development obligations to university-administered federally financed research-and-development centers.

‡ Howard U. and Gallaudet U. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION